WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1892.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid, DAILY, Per Year. SUNDAY, Per Vent WEEKLY, Per Year. Postage to Coreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

It our friends who favor as with conservines for guildiens with to have rejected nativity returned, they must in all run wad samp for that purpose.

The Sun orn to had not Moure, Smith, Ainstie & Co., 23 Boucastle Street, Strend, Landon.

#### A Political Disturbance.

Mr. CHARLES F. PECK, Commissioner of Labor Statistics in the State of New York. has published a report which seems to be causing a considerable political disturbsace. According to Brother Peck, under the McKryrry tariff wages have increased. strikes have been fewer, and prosperity prevails more than ever before among the

wage-earning people. Whether Mr. Pruk's conclusions are true or not we are not able to say; but we trust they are true. We like to see everything proving and happiness on the increase Tet we are unable to see why PECK's figures should have any great effect either way upon the Presidential election.

The issue of the Force bill and Negr Domination is infinitely more important than all questions of wages or tariffs. Out of regard for this supreme issue, free traders and protectionists should join in supporting the Democratic national ticket. The defeat of the Republicans in this election will dispose of the Force bill forever; and after that is done, the can take up the question of the tariff, of tariff reform, and of free trade and protection, and deal with it calmly and intelligently without any danger of bringing down upon the nation the disastrous consequences of a Force bill.

The alleged disturbance started by Commissioner PECK seems to us a matter of very little consequence indeed.

### The Force Bill to the Front.

However hard the Republicans may try to conceal their real Intentions in respect to the Force bill, that issue keeps coming to the front.

just been authoritatively an nounced that the Hon. HENRY L. DAWES is to retire from his place as a Senator in Congress from Massachusetts at the end of his present term. It is certain that a Republican will succeed him; and the names of candidates are already much discussed in Massachusetts.

A special despatch to the New York Trib une from Boston declares in substance that the most carnest and prominent advocate of the Force bill is the coming man: "It seems altogether probable that Congressman HENRY CABOT LODGE will succeed Senator Dawis. Mr. Lodge has long been re garded as the most probable choice of the Massachusetts Legislature in the event of the retirement of Senator DAWES, and his fitness for the office no one questions."

For prudential reasons Mr. Longe has not had a great deal to say lately about the Force bill; but it is that measure rather than anything else in his public caree: which has given him the prominent place he now occupies in the Republican party; and his candidacy for the post o Senator from Massachusetts, approved as it evidently is by Republican leaders generally, is strongly indicative of the hold which the policy of the Force bill really has upon the Republicans, and of the intention of the Grand Old Party to enact that revolutionary measure just as soon as they can possibly obtain the power to do it.

The only thing that makes HENRY CABOT LODGE a name to conjure with among the Republicans of Massachusetts, or renders it possible for him to be thought of as a SUMNER in the Senate of the United States. is his advocacy of the iniquitous Force bill

# Mr. Stevenson and the Tariff.

A respected correspondent invites our attention to the circumstance that the Hon ADLAI E. STEVENSON of Illinois, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is reported in some of the newspapers as having said in a recent speech at Bloomington that "the tariff is the all-important issue of the campaign upon which we have now entered."

Well, that only shows that ADLAI does not view the situation just as we view it We don't think his opinion is sound but he has a perfect right to it. All that we ask of any man is that he shall vote the Democratic ticket, and that he should not say anything or do anything beforehand that will prevent any other man from voting it. We think Brother STEVENSON'S speech may have a tendency to prevent

other men from voting it. We think that the only possible safety for the Democratic party in this election is to be found in the danger of the Force bill as a consequence of Republican success. That is why we invite all our fellow citizens to join in electing the Democratic candidates. Yet, while we do not think Mr. STEVENSON'S notion is correct, we have no doubt at all that he will vote right on election day; and that is the great point after all.

# Some Friendly Advice.

The danger of having too wide a mouth plece is illustrated consplenously in the case of our esteemed contemporary of Memphis, the Appeal-Avalanche, one of the most noted exponents of Democracy in Tennessee. In the uncontrollable exuberance of a true stump-speaking spirit, the Appeal-Avalanche shouts for a doublebarrelled campaign on these lines:

Down With THE FORCE BILL. Down With PROTECTION. and Down With

# REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We advise our contemporary to make its proclamation against the Force bill, and then stop. That is a device against which the entire political passion of the united Democracy can be spent without stint, and still not do its atrocious nature justice. The Force bill is calculated to rouse Demoeratic feeling to the last shiver, and if the Democratic forces are directed against it. everywhere and persistently, the Republican party, the inventor and promoter of all schemes of centralization, will go where the

Appeal-Avalanche hopes to see it go-down. What, we will ask of Memphis, is the use of bewildering the national Democratic canvass with an infinite and at present infinitely wearisome discussion over an eco. i atives of all three Scandanavian peoples.

nomic theory which has ceased to be an issue in the election. The tariff question has slid out of sight. Even the reat Mugwump organ of Eastern rainbow and, the Boston Herald, in whose never-coasing "tariff reform march" the free trade piecolo has for four years always played the first part, its candidate standing for "the free trade principle," now earnestly admits that protection is in the policy of both parties. "A revenue tariff," says the Herald, "implies moderate protection.

For those who, like the Appeal-Avalanche, are moved to let the old anti-protection spout keep on running, we commend the remark of the old lady to her parrot: Polly, you talk too much."

#### Look Out for New Jersey.

The suggestion heard of late from Demo crats that a good place for the Democratic National Committeemen to stop on their political march to the Western wonderland would be the Democratic State of New Jer-

sey, is opportune and worth considering. Is New Jersey in doubt? Not exactly but the Republican National Committee is covering it with some of its best managers, who have crossed the Delaware from Pennsylvania and established themselves till November in New Jersey. They are soon to be followed by some of the party's most eloquent speakers. A lively canvass for HARRISON and REID, under JOHN KEAN'S management, will be prosecuted; and it behooves Democrats to be up and doing, to meet and overpower the Republican assault upon this ancient stronghold of the true-

blue Democracy. The situation, as it now presents itself in the commonwealth which is to the right hand of New York, looking south, appears to be about as follows:

I. Exclusive of the vote of Hudson county, which includes Jersey City, Hoboken, Guttenburg, Kearney, Weehawken, and other neighboring towns, New Jersey has given a Republican plurality in recent Presidential elections. This is the record:

| Demon | Repub-cratic Vista Rona Vista | 1980 | 102,070 | 106,023 | 1898 | .123,884 | 125,204 |

The net Republican majority in twenty counties of the twenty-one has heretofore een offset by Democratic majorities in Hudson, as follows:

### 1880-4,954. 1884-5,325. 1888-8,169. II. In the spring election of the present

cear, the Republicans elected WANSER, their candidate for Mayor of Jersey City. III. The New Jersey delegation in the Chicago Convention voted solidly against the

lunacy section of the Democratic platform -the free trade plank. Representing a strong manufacturing State, they were opposed to its adoption. The Republicans did not seriously think of contesting New Jersey until the free trade lunacy was loaded upon the Democratic craft. They are now working like beavers on over time in New Jersey.

IV. The Prohibitionist vote became, after 1880, a considerable factor in New Jersey politics. In the counties outside of Hudson, for the Presidential ticket, it was 5,930 in 1884 and 7,614 in 1888. In the latter year CLINTON B. FISK, a Jerseyman, was the party's candidate for President, and he polled in consequence a considerable complimentary vote. There were 7.904 Probibitionist votes in 1888, when Mr. CLEVE-LAND's plurality was only 7,149. Many of these Prohibitionists have returned to their Republican allegiance. The Prohibition candidate for President this year comes from the glorious elimate of California, and not from the banks of the Raritan, the Hackensack, or the Shrewsbury.

V. The controversy in the Legislature and in the courts concerning the lease by the Reading Railroad of the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroad systems, has been the occasion of much recrimination among Democrats. The Legislature which passed the bill making valid the Reading lease, was strongly Democratic in both branches, while the Governor who vetoed it was a Democrat. The dispute over the matter in the courts and out of them has been carried on largely by Democrats.

It is under these circumstances that successor of Daniel Webster and Charles | many Democrats not inclined to be possimists when the interests of the party are at stake, believe that the State of New Jersey is, at this moment. a more promising field for Democratic effort than many com monwealths remote from New York and always Republican in national elections.

# Our Scandinavian Fellow Citizens.

To the September number of the Forum Prof. Kendric C. Barcock contributes an account of the Scandinavians in the Northwest, which, while concise, may fairly be described as exhaustive. He sets forth the number of the emigrants, and of their children born in this country: their occupations and their character; their inherited qualifications for American citizenship; and, finally, the use which they have made of their opportunities and aptitudes.

Passing over the settlements made by the Swedes on the Delaware in the early part of the seventeenth century, Prof. BARCOCK points out that the first company of Scandinavian emigrants reached New York from Norway in 1825 and made a settlement near Rochester in the Empire State. A few hundreds followed in the course of the next ten years, but not until 1836 was the first permanent Western settlement made in Illinois. Later colonies were planted in Wisconsin and Iowa; Swedes and Danes as well as Norwegians took part in the exodus, and by 1843 the stream was flowing with some regularity. The census of 1850 revealed 18,000 Scandinavians in the United States; ten years later there were 72,000. During the civil war very few came hither, but in the later sixtles the movement was resumed with vigor, and finally reached its acme in 1882, when 105,336 Scandinavians were landed in our ports. During the five years ending with 1885 there arrived 852,354; in the next five years 304,160. According to the census of 1890 the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas had 750,000 inhabitants of Scandinavian birth. If to these are added the Scandinavians of the second generation, enumerated as native born, the numbers will be raised to nearly

a million. The distinctive trait of the Scandinavian emigrants is their passion for the possession of land and for the independence that goes with it. Until within the last eight years towns tempted only a small percentage of the newcomers from the Northlands and even now not more than ten per cent settle in urban communities. Their spirit of economy and their readiness to encounter hard work and temporary privations have made them pioneers in the reclaiming of new territory. The broad prairies of the Northwest have from the first had a peculiar attractiveness for these North folk, outcomers from a land where mountains, marshes, thin soil, and short summers ad made life an arduous struggle for existence. Of the eighty counties of Minnesota all, save perhaps two, have represent-

Whole townships and almost whole counties are tilled by them. In the newer counties of Minnesota and the Dakotas thirty and even forty per cent. are of Scandina vian parentage. Even in the older portions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa it is said to be possible to travel 300 miles without once leaving land owned by the Northmen. There are, to be sure, in every large city and town through the Northwest Scandinavians engaged in commercial enterprises and the professions, yet it remains true that the great majority of

them are farmers. An important indirect result of the love for land ownership is indicated by Prof. BARCOCK in the hastening of naturalization. To take up homestead claims one of the first conditions for a foreigner is a declaration of intention to become a citizen; consequently the prospective farmer delays not to take out his "first papers." But we are reminded that a Scandinavian emigrant scarcely needs a strong material incentive to the acquirement of citizenship. He has a natural aptitude for politics, and his interest in public affairs is inherited or habitual. The Norwegian enters the more heartily into our celebration of the Fourth of July, because on the 17th of May he used to commemorate the establishment of the Norwegian Constitution in 1814. The Dane comes fresh from a constitutional struggle which has gone on since 1849; the Swede has had popular representation since 1867. That is to say, the Scandinavian emigrant brings with him a political education; to him the exercise of the ballot is familiar, and not a new and ill-appreciated privilege. Statistics from Minnesota testify to the comparative cagerness of the Swede to become naturalized and to discharge the duties of a citizen. By the State census of 1885 Scandinavians constituted 43.2 per cent, and the Germans 30.1 pe cent. of the total foreign-born population of Minnesota. To the increase of foreign born population for five years ending with 1885, the Scandinavians contributed 48.2 per cent., the Germans 30.9 per cent. During the same period, of the total naturali zations (first papers) the Scandinavians took out 56.3 per cent., and the Germans 23.2 per cent. We are told that similar statistics for other half decades give approximatively the same results. American communities have nothing to

fear from Scandinavian emigrants on the score of Illiteracy. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are among the five States of Europe which contain almost no adults unable to read and write. It is computed that the proportion of illiteracy in Russia is 80, in Hungary 50, and in Italy 48 per cent., while among the Swedish recruits of 1888 only 1 per cent, were unlettered. It is also to be noted that because of the similarity of structure of the English and Scandinavian tongues, and of their native aptitude for acquiring languages, the incomers from the Northlands readily learn English. The desire to conform to American customs and the isolation of the farming families, which constitute the mass of the settlers, have led to a very general patronage of the common schools. This, of course, contributes to the rapid Americanization of the second generation. It should be added that the statistics for crime and pauperism disclose percentage for the Scandinavian element below the average of the foreign population. In Minnesota in 1885 Scandinavians constituted 16.5 per cent. of the population and the Germans 11.5 per cent. In the following year, of those confined in prison 8.7 per cent. were Scandinavians and 7.4 per cent. Germans: in 1890 only 7.1 per cent were Scandinavians, though the Scandinavian element of the population had increased nearly twice as fast as the native. On the other hand, for insanity the figures are reversed. Statistics for illegitimacy are not easily obtainable, but an inspection of the offences for which the inmates of State prisons have been sentenced, suggest that a large immigration from a country like Sweden which exhibits annually 10 per cent, of illegitimate births -in the city of Stockholm for 1884 the proportion of illegitimate births was 29 per cent .- must have some effect in lowering the standard of morals in the recipient

community. The political affiliations of Scandinavian voters until about 1886 were almost always with the Republican party. During the last six years, however, local political issues have to some extent divided them, but Prof. BARCOCK is convinced that the majority of them are still, and will continue to be, Republicans.

# Anarchy Against Prosperity.

The descriptions of the manner of living of the workingmen employed in the mills at Homestead, which we copied on Tuesday from the Tribune and the New York Times, picture a community of laborers so fortunate that everybody who read them must have wondered that its members should have risen in rebellion against such extraordinary prosperity.

O'DONNELL, the leader of the strike, wa not one of the most prosperous of the workers, but he got \$50 a week, a very comfortable income, certainly. Earnings of from \$5 to \$10 and even \$14 a day were frequent; and the lowest class of labor, done by Hungarians, received from \$1.49 to \$2 a day. Homestead, too, is a place of remarkably cheap prices for the main necessaries of life. Money goes far there. The cost of living, too, has decreased within the last three years by about ten per cent.; or 90 cents

now buys as much as a dollar bought then. Under such circumstances the workmen universally were able to save money, the highly paid without the sacrifice of even luxuries, and those of lesser wages without giving up substantial comforts. To encourage such thrift and to attach the men to the mills as permanent workers, the Homestead Company received their savings on deposit, paying interest on them at the rate of 6 per cent. When a man had saved enough to buy a lot of land the company would lend him the money to build a house, taki ng a mort gage on the property at the same rate Under that system 275 of the men had houses of their own, costing from \$1,600 to \$3,200 each. Many of them own the property outright, having been able to pay off the mortgage and obtain the whole in the course of a few years. These houses are furnished handsomely. They contain luxuries and even comforts attainable by no one, no matter how rich, fifty years ago. They were the abodes of plutocrats, to use the term of contemporary demagogues, and

their owners were growing richer steadily. The men carning smaller wages have erected cottages of interior pretensions, but far better than the vast majority of the farmhouses of this country. The rooms are carpeted, and the furniture is of good quality. They are homes of which men and women might well be proud. Hungarian laborers, at the bottom of the wage scale, are provided with comfortable tenements by the company at rents of from \$8 to \$12 a month, and as their living cost only 50 cents a day, they could save money. Before the trouble at the CARNEGIE mills

heaters were earning from \$30 to \$60 a week, and the boss rollers were making as high as \$10,000 a year."

Yet this rarely fortunate community was turned into an anarchistic camp simply because the company reduced the rate of pay of a few of the higher priced workingmen, though, with an increased output, the amount received by each would not be lessened in a year. It was held up by the scoundrelly World as an object lesson of the extortion to which labor is obliged to submit at the hands of capital under the system of protection. A London paper philosophized gloomily over the situation in this country when labor was thus driven

to desperation by starvation wages. We do not wonder that the Homestead strikers wanted to keep other men from enjoying the good fortune against which they rebelled. They wanted to keep it for themselves after they had done with riot ing, and therefore their war was, and is rather on the men who came in to take their abandoned places than upon the company in whose employment they had fared so handsomely. They turned upon their benefactors, but most of all they attacked those who were willing to take the benefaction which they had rejected with insult and violence. They knew they had a good thing, but because it was good they thought that they could compel their employers to make it better by threatening their property with mob assault.

Ungrateful wretches, inconceivably foolish men, they sought to tear down and destroy the pillar of the prosperity of one of the most prosperous laboring communities in the world!

The Rev. Dr. WAYLAND of Philadelphia addressed the American Social Science Association at Saratoga on Monday evening, and one of the evils of modern society which he denounced as needing correction was "th ecumulation of vast fortunes in a few hands." What he wants done with the vast fortunes he did not say. Perhaps he would like to have the amount of property which any man may would conown limited by law. Perhaps he fiscate all that a man gets after that limit has been reached. Or perhaps he would make arrangement by which a vast fortune would be accumulated in the hands of every man; and that is a result toward which the present system of business is steadily advancing. Dr. WAYLAND should be more explicit.

The Washington Post publishes a poem called "The People's Party Knows It." It is signed by M. H. Bacon and dated at McCook, Nob. This poem originally appeared in THE Sun of July C, and Mr. M. H. Bacon had no share in its composition. Bacon is a fraud.

The London Times dilated upon Chicago ast Monday. Among other things it said that Chicago has hitherto been too feverishly busy piling up money and population to give to the world even one conspicuous man of let ters." Now, we maintain that Chicago ought to have fair play. When we saw this remark of the English paper, we thought it over. We tried to recall the name of any conspicuous man of letters born in Chicago, any author of a solid book of any kind, any native scholar of distinction in any field of learning. Ev-ENE FIELD is there, but he is not of Chicago birth. We could not think of a name belong ing to Chicago. Yet Chicago shall have fair play. We examined a library that contains nearly all the works of any importance tha have been produced in this country. We did not find a volume by a native Chicago man. Fair play is a jewel. The catalogues issued by publishers gave us no assistance in our search. We went through several blographical cyclopadias looking for a conspicuous Chicago man of letters. It was an ex-hausting job, yet fruitless. We took a file of Chicago newspapers and ran through those amusing columns labelled "literary department." but not a Chicago book by a Chicago writer was referred to in any of them.

We are not yet convinced of the hopeless ness of our hunt. The language of the London Times about Chicago's literature is depreciatory. It has undoubtedly wounded Chicago's pride. There must be a conspicuous man of letters who first saw the light in Chicago. We are bound to find him if he can by any means be found. We are able to give the names of many such men in or near other American cities, including even Boston. Who will help us to get hold of the name of a man of the kind born among the slaughter houses of Chicago?

# Long live the opera!

There is no reason why the old fogies should let a thought of their years bother them because of the revelation that a boy of thirty-four like JOHN SULLIVAN is manifestly past his prime. The training work of weeks has failed to put Sullivan corporeally into ideal athletic symmetry. It hasn't made the circles representing the measurements of chest and stomach indicate the physical harmony of Grecian sculpture, though champion is still mightier, no doubt, than any other man, and both able and destined to lay low the ambitions and the person of JEEMS CORNETT, the Tall Sequois of the Pacific Slope. Possibly a strict adherence to the precepts of a careful trainer may have SULLIVAN fifter for light than he ever was in his life before, but intrinsically he is not he equal of SULLIVAN aged twenty-four, when his fist-shooting shoulders were a pair of rapid-fire machines of double charges, and when no bucking mustang could outdance

him round the ring. The fact is that for physical perfection man is a comparatively short-lived race. Decay sets in at the youthful age of about twentyfive or perhaps at twenty-two, after which one may grow in wisdom and honors, but not in muscle and in the power to use it.

It is a question whether consideration for women in public places by not vanishing as a charac-eristic of American men.—Scriber v Voqueror. It is not vanishing as a characteristic of American gentlemen.

Mr. STANLEY has recommended Africa as fine market for old clothes, and Mr. Mizon, recently back from Adamawa, reports a demand for a time-honored article not seen every day outside of museums. He says he saw many of the cavalry there wearing metal armor, much battered by time and usage. genuine relies of the middle ages in Europe that had been carried into the depths of Africa by Arab traders. Bantu and other travellers in the Soudan testified that the feudal system and other features of the middle ages were flourishing there; and anybody who has on hand a superfluous stock of the commodity which the guide at Warwick Castle refers to as "H'old H'English H'armor." can doubtless find eager purchasers in Adamawa.

The Southern crops of cotton, rice, and sugar are to be profitable this year, despite the discouraging predictions that were made last spring. The yield of cotton will be large enough, and its market price better than the planters had looked for a half year ago. The planters were advised to "plant more rice" this year, and the erop of that staple will be the largest ever taken in. They were advised to "plant more corn." and the harvest is larger than it has been for years past. They are now getting from several quarters the advice to "plant more hogs." This also is very good advice. Hog raising has long been a profitable industry in some parts of the country, and the Southern farmers can easily make far more money by it than they ever yet have made. Our Southern States are especially favored in their ability to produce a remarkable variety of crops-crops of cotton, grain. sugar, rice, tropical fruits, tobacco, wine, and animal food. Every man in the South, both began," sava the report of the Times. " the white and black, ought to be well off.

# NO HALF-WAY MEASURES!

#### Should the President Call as Extra Secolo to Suspend All Immigration!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If Ben jamin Harrison, President of the United States, knows and does his duty, he will without a day's delay, convene both Houses of the Congress, under the power lodged in the Executive by the third Section of Article II. of the Constitution. This power applies to extraordinary occa-

sions. The present occasion is indeed extraordinary.

Upon the meeting of Congress the President will recommend the passage of legislation so amending the Immigration act of March 3, 1891, as to enable him by proclamation to suspend immigration altogether until such time as the bar can be let down with safety to the health and lives of the people of the United States.

If the President already possessed the power to suspend immigration without further legislation, there is no doubt that he would now exercise it promptly. He does not possess that power.

If Congress were now in session, there is no doubt that the enabling legislation would be adopted speedily and unanimously. Congress is not in session.

The assembling of Congress during a vacation of that body is a costly and inconvenient proceeding. This consideration should not weigh one centigramme. Nor should the slightest regard be paid to the idea that the call of an extra session will seem like a precipitate measure, and perhaps occasion an unnecessary panic in the community. No essential measure of protection is precipitate. The adoption of such a measure would quell panic, rather than excite it. It would be better if the bars had been put up ten days ago. It will be immessurably better to put them up now than twenty days, or thirty days, or forty days hence, when the mischief of delay has already been done, and the pestilence has gained a foothold upon this continent.

I believe that all physicians, all health officers, all persons of common sense, will agree that the total prohibition of immigration during the season of danger is the only certain and effective way to shut out the Asiatic cholera. The State Boards of Health in no fewer than twenty-four States have already declared for the policy of complete isolation, and have recommended that immigration be suspended from cholera infected countries. But immigration from cholera infected countries can be shut out only by closing our doors to immigrants coming from any European port. The tide turned back from one infected seaport will find its way hither through a dozen other channels. There is the same danger by way of Bremen, Glasgow, or Liverpool as by way of Hamburg, Havre, or Antwerp. The gross inefficiency of the British quarantine against the continental ports has already been demonstrated. Anything short of the absolute stoppage of immigration for a time, and the closing of the gateways at Ellis Island and elsewhere against all comers, is a half-way measure which may be regretted in terror and in mourning

Will President Harrison hesitate? The traditions are against summoning the Congress suddenly to Washington in any emergency less urgent than the imminence of war. But here is a Power which has already declared war against the people of the United States, which is even now mustering its forces for invasion, and which wages a warfare from six to nine times deadlier than the mortality of the battlefield. MESHED.

# The One Way to Keep Out the Plague.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir. Your bringing to the front, in this morning's SUR, the issue of prohibiting minigration while danger lasts of importing cholers, is the best stand that can possibly be taken. I trust the you will push it with all the force and energy for which THE SUN IS noteworthy. LONG INLAND CITY, Aug. 30.

Prem the Journal of Commerce.

More than twenty years ago, when it was found that prevention of cholera was easier than curs, a prescription drawn up by eminent doctors was published in The Sun, and it took the name of The Sun cholera medicine.

Our contemporary never lent its name to a better article. We have seen it in constant use for nearly two score years, and found it to be the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised.

No one who has this by him, and takes it in time, will over have the cholera.

We commend it to all our friends. Even when no cholera is anticipated, it is an excellent remedy for ordinary summer complaints, colic, diarrhora, dysentery, &c.

Take equal parts of tineture of cayenne pepper, incture of onlim, incture of rhubarb, essence of pepperminit, and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Bose, 15 to 30 drops in a little cold water, according to age and violence of symptoms, repeated every lifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

#### Col. Eugene Field's Great Invention. From the Atlanta Constitution

The cotton gin which Eugene Field invented when in London has proved to be a complete success at Bayou Sara, in Louisiana, where the preliminary tris was given. The gin has a detachable fire-proof lint

Expert Evidence.

Hunker-I don't believe girls ever offer to be sister to fellows when they refuse them, as the comic paper Spatts-I den't either. In my case they either head before I get to the proposal, or else tell m

Striking for Their Halters. From the Detroit Free Press, Even Marco Bozzaris would be satisfied with the amount of striking that is going on this year.

# Making It Mutual.

frankly they can't marry me.

Mr. Huckleberry - No one admires me. Miss Wallflower - No one admires me. either. Mr. Huckleberry - We had better organize a mutual dmiration society. I admire your eyes. What do you dmire about me ! Misa Waliflower—Your good taste. Fair Warning.

He-If I were to try to kiss you what would you do ! she—Screau.
IIe—Do you mean it:
She (impressively)—Indeed I do, so you had bette
wait until we are out of hearing of the hotel.

## In Belf-defence. From the Chicago Daily Tribune

"Why does he call himself 't'olonel' if he never wa in the army to Because, sah, in the heat of passion he may kill a man some time, and if he's a Colonel it's a intigating circumstance, sah." A Similarity.

From Truth.

Ethel—You remind me of my piano lamp.

Ethel—No mails. Ethel No matter how much it is turned down, it doesn't go out.

## A CLEAR AND EMPHATIC VERDICI. The Manort Press Repudiates Pulliper and

From the Journalist. There has not within the past decade been so remarkable an exposure of newspaper fakery as THE SUE's altack upon the bogus cables printed in the World. I have referred to the matter before, and I regret that I have not the space this week to print THE SUN'S story entire. With its fac-simile cables this morning (Friday), THE SUN conclusively proves its case and leaves the faking World not a leg to stand on. There is no doubt that the Bismarck interview was written in New York, printed in the World, and nearly a month later, when THE SUN called its authenticity into question. was cabled to London to be recabled to New York in order to furnish manufactured proofs

n the World's fight with THE SUN.

It was a clear but not a clever fake. THE our goes on to prove, conclusively, that this is not the first time that the World has been guilty of deceiving its readers. Articles have been written in New York and headed "Special Cable from London" in previous instances, and The Sun produces affidavits to that effect. This rather mitigates the blame which might lie at the door of the Dalziel Cable News Company, who, it would seem, are not alone in the business of furnishing bogus cable despatches. The Bismarck and Schiaparelli interviews evidently came through this agency, and were, it is almost certain, manuconduct a service both in Europe and Amerlea, and it is more than probable that, had these interviews really been sent under the ocean. some of their European clients would have been victimized. This is more clearly proved by the evident desire of the London office of the Dalziel company to use the fatter in the London Times a month after it had been print-

It is hardly necessary to comment upon the dishonesty of the World's action, and the added trickery of its efforts to obtain proofs. It might have been possible to have supposed that the World was victimized by unscrupulous news fakirs, but when it practically makes a bet with THE SUN and then tries to bolster up its case with manufactured and bogus the World management places itself beneath contempt. It is not only a fakir, imposing upon the public, but a welcher endeavoring to avoid payment of its betting debts. The Sun has performed a public service in exposing its fraud.

From the Buffalo Sunday Morning News, It is with a deep sense of shame that the newspaper men of the country are brought to the reluctant conclusion that a great newspaper like the World has not only been deceiving and swindling the public with bogus cablegrams, but has been engaged in the far more infamous endeavor to hunco a rival newspaper out of a thousand dollars by a still grosser fraud. The transactions strike as a disgrace upon the whole journalistic fraternity, and the first feeling is one of deep regret that it has been possible to prove the charges true. But THE SUN fired its last and most effective shots on Friday, and the attempt of the World to answer yesterday was pitiably feeble and but adds to the conviction of guilt. stamping the journal of greatest pretensions in the country with having disgraced and dishonored a high profession.

This is the story of the controversy about as briefly as it can be stated: The World printed early in July what purported to be a cable interview with Prince Bismarck on the European situation obtained by one of its correspondents, and somewhat later what professed to be an interview with the distinguished Italian astronomer Schiaparelli on his observations of the planet Mars. THE SUN charged that these interviews were bogus and plainly intimated that they had been written in New York. The World claimed them to be genuine whereupon THE SUN offered to give \$1,000 to the Tribune's Fresh Air Fund if the genuine ness were proven to the satisfaction of Don ald Nichelson, the editor of that paper. The World submitted to him what purported to be the actual despatch containing the Bismarck interview written on regular cable blanks. Mr. Nicholson declined to decide on that evilence, but admitted that the despatch bore al the appearance of genuineness, and the World at once began in various facetious ways to call upon THE SUN to pay over the \$1,000. But the end wasn't yet. THE SUN through

its London correspondents obtained a complete repudiation of the Bismarck Interview from Dr. Hoffman, who was alleged to have introduced the World correspondent to the Iron Chanceller, and a like repudiation from Prof. Schiaparelli. Both went so far even as to declare that they had never heard of the New York World. THE SUN further charged in express terms that the World had had the entire Bismarck interview cabled to London on Aug. 8, a month after its publication, to be cabled back verbatim in order that it might have a genuine despatch to submit to Mr. Nicholson, if necessary. The proofs that the alleged interviews were bogus seem to have been so clear that the World has made no further attempt to defend them, but it confined itself to answer the charge that it had had the Bismarck interview cabled to London for reransmission to this country. It printed assertions from the four cable companies that none of them could find on file such a message as described by THE SUN. The defence might better have been omitted, for THE BUN printed on Friday in fac-simile the despatches wherein the bogus interview was sent to London. This is the series and they tell the whole story of the outrageous swindling attempt:

To Dairiel, London: Cable following message back immediately as it reads, commencing with address and date line. Entire Bismarck interview follows. To Dalziel, London: Please give repetition preference ever everything. Rush.

ever everything. Rush.

To Dairiel, London: Only repeat message as Sent.
Omit word Monday, Important. Neither add, subtract
or change single word.

To Daiziel, London: Send repetition 50 words to
sheet, commencing with sheet one. This sho vital.

To Dalriei, London: Please send fepetition correctly rem beginning. Don't alter text one lota. Fifty rords to sheet. words to sheet.

To Dalziel, London: Private. It impossible under any circumstances you use lismarck interview. Hould printed it a month ago. Will not print it again.

The last despatch is the most remarkable of the series, and is a complete give-away. Evidently the Datzell news agency, through which it was attempted to carry out the swindle, supposed the sensational Bismarck interview was new matter, and wished to publish it in the London papers, which led to the very decisive answer cabled. The World has had an opportunity to refute this damaging evidence, and it has proven utterly unable to do sc. It stands plainly convicted both of swindling its renders and of endeavoring by an infamous fraud to cheat THE SUN out of a thousand dollars. No matter how great it wealth and influence, a paper capable of such a thing has shown itself a disgrace to the profession.

From the New Britain Reser ! We sincerely hope the kick down the toboggan slide which THE SUN has given to the gas bag World will be the beginning of a swift slide to oblivion. As a newspaper it has done more harm during the past ten years than can be remedied in twice that time, and is a monument to cheap John methods of success not at all creditable to the American people.

From the Reidgepoor New The World tried to dispute The Sun's charges in reference to bogus foreign despatches on ust one point, but THE SUN came back with an avalanche of proof that blows the swindling World out of water. The World is convicted of dishonorable practices, and must forever stand disgraced in the opinion of decent jour-

#### nalists and decent people. The Views of a New York Lawrer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been a close reader of the controversy now on between your highly respected sheet and the unexpressed epithet) the World. It is not my purpose to herein set forth my views of the merits of that controversy, for if I did my language would become so strong that I might be looked upon as rather partial to THE SUN. But it is my purpose to make just one com ment, made by many privately, but by no one.

It is with the deepest regrets that I and my

friends of my religious faith see one who is certainly an offspring of the same faith the defendant in this controversy. At the same time it is with intense gratification that during this entire controversy not once did we see The Sun refer to the World's editor and proprietor by the adjective denoting our faith. For once we are caused to feel that it no longer serves any purpose to stigmatize or describe a defendant, when he is or was of our faith, as of such faith; at any rate, no more so than if the defendant was of the Methodist of Catholic faith or of no faith.

Why is it, when a Hebrew is charged with any act, the fact that he is a Hebrew is by most papers particularly mentioned, when those same papers would not for one moment think of mentioning his faith if it was any other? Do we now see a change? At any rate, hunt the rascals in the World office down. Very truly yours.

New York, Aug. 20. is certainly an offspring of the same

THE ONE GREAT ISSUE.

# To Be Rorns in Mind Until After Election

New York, Aug. 20.

From the Sealurgh Paily Register. Federal control over elections would be the corst thing that could possibly happen to this

country. Prom the Millistown Dolly Argue. As a device for perpetuating the power of the Republican party, by making of elections a mackers and a sham, the Parce bill is without an equal in the annals of partisan legislation. The election of a Republican President and

Republican House means the passage of a Force bill. That may be set down as established. There will be two chances to secure a Republican House in the next four years, but only one to elect a Republican President. Hence the extreme importance of the election of a President who will veto a Force bill. From the St. Paul Daily Glob Now a new Force bill is proposed to reduce

the South again to subjection, and place in seats of power a race not one in twenty of whom can read and write. No wonder the South is solid for the Democracy. It will always be as long as it is threatened with negro domination as the result of a Republican victory. The man anywhere who believes that the

intelligence of the community should rule the community must vote the Domocratic ticket. vote for a Republican elector, a Republican legislator or a Republican Congressman is a vote for the enthronement by force of the ignorant and the irresponsible. The Force bill stands in the Minneapolis

platform as an essential feature of the Repub-

liean programme, to be enforced by all the agencies of the party; and no candidate for President can alter or amend or explain away the party creed. This power belongs only to the National Convention of the party in its quadrennial assemblages. And of all the repesentative men in the Republican party President Harrison is the very last from whom disavowal of the Force bill might be expected. Before the Force bill was introduced into the Fifty-first Congress it was already recognized as President Harrison's fad. He recommended t with partisan zeal in his first annual mesage, and he impatiently urged Speaker Reed to whip it through the House. During this pisode the President and the Speaker were as thick" as two seaside lovers. When afterward Senators Teller, Wolcott, Washburn. Cameron, and Quay aided the Democrats to lefeat the Force bill Mr. Harrison did not attempt to conceal his violent resentment of heir action. Johnny Davenport himself did not betray so much chagrin over the failure of this dangerous and desperate partisan scheme. But neither the failure of a Force bill in a Republican Congress nor the overwhelming deeat of the Republican party in the ensuing elections could induce President Harrison to lismount from his hobby. In his obstinate attachment to his fad he betrayed so amazing want of tact as to recommend the necessity of a new Force bill to a House containing an overwhelming Democratic majority.

But even if by a stroke of his pen he could wipe the Force bill out of the Republican platorm, he would fail utterly to inspire confilence in the sincerity of his conversion. The people against whom this "infamous measure" is aimed would not trust him though he should romise them to stifle it with a veto in return or a few electoral votes. This measure stands n the Republican platform as an issue, and cannot be eliminated from the campaign by anything that President Harrison may write. It is a spectre that will not down at any man's bidding, but can be exorcised only by the ballots of the people in November.

-A horse in Circleville, Ohio, has a very decided dislike for bicycles. While Miss Mabel Valentine was rid-ing along the road the borse tried to run her down, and o save herself from being crushed under his feet she abandoned the machine. The horse attacked the bicycle, and was pawing it to pieces when some farmers

-Little Italy, up in Harlem, is year by year more like its foreign namesake. The contrast of brilliant colors is more and more marked, as the constant infusion of fresh blood direct from Italy prevents any general sobering of taste. Doubtless the knowledge of English spreads among the inhabitants, but the number of Italian signs seems to be on the increase.

-The Rev. A. N. Keigwin, a Presbyterian minister of

Wilmington, Del. prophesies the end of the world in 1897. He expects that in that year the Jews will be restored to the Holy Land, and that they will build anew the temple against the second coming of Christ. He draws these conclusions from several much-discussed passages in the Book of Revelation, and has heen preaching sermons for some time past with the special object of preparing his flock for the events of

-Herekiah Shepherd, an eccentric and wealthy old requested that he should not be buried in an ordinary comn, but in one made in the shape of a chair. A cabinetmaker constructed the curious casket, which was kept on exhibition in his room several weeks before he died. It was built of white oak, with wainut trimmings, and a glass panel in front that exposed the face.
The body was placed in the chair in a sitting posture,
the wri-te were strapped to the arms of the chair, and the legs fastened to the rungs.

The news that an English artist has found in the

course of years several hundred unauthentic pictures bearing his signature is not a revelation to those who know the Latin Quarter of Paris. Even fairly capable artists, and one in particular now of great success in Paris, have been known to imitate the works of mas-ters and self-them to earn bread. The most conspicu-ous recent case was that of a man who successfully imitated the superficial characteristics of Corot, and sold many faise Corots at prices ranging as low as \$10 each. He made no concealment of the fact among his fellow students. The best known case of the kind in New York

was in the courts a few years ago.

-Chicago is not alone among cities in having a name of unsavery or petty significance, though probably no city in the world bears a name of more maiodorous suggestion. It has been conjectured that Rome to from Groma, meaning the "cross roads," since the city grew up around the junction of ways leading to the Forum. Lutetia, the ancient name of Paris, means in effect mudtown, the city when the Romans found is being composed chiefly of mud-built houses. London is pure Ceitic, and means a fortified bill. As to New York, us chief syllable is curiously corrupted from the name for the Celtic tribe settled in and about York

when the Romens conquered Britain.

The free use of ampel case by the Para Department bas given that rarely beautiful plant an unusual popu-larite in New York, and it has been applied to a great variety of uses. The success with which it has been made to cover masonry and rocky heights has been shown in Central Park. Morningside Park, and especially on the Pitth avenue front of the od Porty-second street receivoir. The radway companies have taken the hint, and as the New York Central's Mott flavon station there is a ready astonishing growth of ampe-iopels covering the ade of a rough ascent without en-tirely hiding its irregular outline. Here the ampelopsis grows close beside English avv. and proves its superiority to the latter in beauty and in usefulness.

--That troubles in ver come singly has found a fresh illustration. Nell, a thoroughbred Irish setter, and Top, a small black and tau, pets in a warm-hearted Brooklyn faintly, both became victims of the dog dis-temper. Medicine did no good, and dainty food failed o tempt the appet tes of the sufferers, who, protected

by a netting from annoying flies and fained during the warm days by the daugaters of the family, were made as confortable as possible until they finally pas-ed away. "It seemed as though everything came all together," said one daughter after an evening passed in sad reminiscences of lovable dogetsh traits. "First Top died, the Twanty third was called out and brother Jack had to go to Buttalo, and then Nell die 1." and she heaved a sigh at the burden of wos that had falleh upon the family in so short a time.

A derposated court cruelty tries the lungs and waster the general strength. A produit resort for the affilted at four D. Jaynes Experients, a remedy for all troubled with asthma, brunchitts, or any pulmonary affection.—Aday.